

P20

□20

A 「コンサートにはもう間に合^まわ^あないですね。」

A 'We are not in time for the concert, aren't we?'

* 間に合^まわ^あないです = 間に合^まい^あません = be not in time for ~

* [nai-form] です = [masu-form] ません

Example: いかないです = いきません

B 「今^{いま}すぐ タクシーに 乗^のれば 間に合^まう^あかもしれないから タクシーで 行^いこう。」

B 'If we get into a taxi (take a taxi) right now, we may be in time for it, so let's go by taxi.'

* 行^いこう = let's go, I shall go = volitional-form of 行^いきます g1 (go)

1

タクシーに =

タクシー + に <existence particle> = in the taxi /

タクシー + に <arrival particle> /

タクシー + に <recipient particle> = to the taxi /

2

タクシーで =

タクシー + で <particle which shows the place where the action takes place.> = in the taxi / 0

タクシー + で <means particle> = by taxi /

3

間に合^まう^あかもしれないから = because (X) may not be in time for ~

* 間に合^まう^あ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 間に合^まい^あます = be in time for ~

* かもしれない = <plain-style> of '[plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] かもしれません = may do ~, maybe do ~

* から = because ~

4

乗^のれば = if (X) board = conditional-form of 乗^のります g1 (board, ride, mount, get on)

□17

山田^{やまだ たなか} 「田中さん、これから 食事でも どうですか。」

Yamada 'Why don't we go for a meal (or do the thing like that) from now?'

* ^{しょくじ} 食事でも = a meal or something

^{たなか} 田中 「すみません。ちょうど ^{いま} ^た 今 食べた ところ なん です。」

Tanaka 'I am sorry. I have just finished eating.p, (I really want to say so)'

1
なん = what

なん = part of '[plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ん です =, I wonder ;, I doubt ;, I want to draw your attention ;, I want to emphasize ;, I really want to say so ; because → ん can be changed to の.

2
ところ = place

[dictionary-form] ところ です = be just about to do ~

[te-form] いるところ です = be in the midst of doing ~

[ta-form] ところ です = have juts done ~, have been doing ~

3
^た 食べた = <plain-style-past-affirmative = ta-form> of ^た 食べます g2 (eat)

4
^{いま} 今 = now, just now

□18

A 「明日は ^{あした} 大事な ^{だいじ} お客様に ^{きやくさま} 会う ^あ から、そんな ^{くつ} 靴 ではないけませんよ。」

A 'We are going to meet an important guest tomorrow, so you must not wear the shoes like those.'

* ^あ 会う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^あ 会います g1 = meet

* [te-form] は いけません = must not do ~, must not be ~

* te-form of i-adjective = [stem of i-adjective] <て

* te-form of na-adjective and noun = [stem of na-adjective / noun] で

B 「わかりました。明日は ^{あした} 新しい ^{あたら} 靴を ^{くつ} 履いて ^は 来 ^き ます。」

B 'I understood. I will wear new shoes and come here tomorrow.

* ^は履きます g1 = wear (trousers, shoes, socks, etc) ← bottoms

1

^{くつ}靴 = shoes

2

は = topic particle

は = part of '[na-adjective / noun] ではありません (is not, are not, am not)' or '[te-form] はいけません (must not do ~, must not be ~)'

3

そんな = like that, such, that sort of

4

で = particle which shows the place where the action takes place

で = particle which shows means (by means of ~, by [transport], in [language], with [tool])

で = because of ~

で = は = part of '[na-adjective / noun] ではありません (is not, are not, am not)' or '[te-form] はいけません (must not do ~, must not be ~)' ← te-form of na-adjective and noun = [stem of na-adjective / noun] で

□19

^{きょう}今日は、^{かぜ}風が ^{つよ}強い ^{さむ}し ^{さむ}寒 ^{さむ}そう ^{だから}だから ^で出かけたくない。

The wind is blowing strongly today and what's more it looks cold outside, so I don't want to go out.

* ^で出かけたくない = don't want to go out = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of ^で出かけたいです (want to go out)

1

し、 = [plain-style] し、 = ~ and what's more, not only ~ but also ..., because ~ <It is often used to list reasons.>

2

だから = past of '[na-adjective / noun] だから' which is the plain-style of [na-adjective / noun] です から' = because ~

3

^{さむ}寒 ^{さむ}そう = past of ^{さむ}寒 ^{さむ}そうです / そうだ / そうでした / だった = it looks / looked cold

[masu-form / stem of i-adjective / stem of na-adjective] そうです = it looks like that ← そう is a na-adjective.

□20

たなか やまだ とうきょう だいがく い りょうしん はな
田中「山田さん、東京の大学に行くことを、ご両親に話しましたか。」

Tanaka 'Mr Yamada, have you told your parents that you go to the university in Tokyo yet?'

* 行く こと = to go, going

* 行く = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 行きます g1 = go

* Here 'koto' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun).

やまだ
山田「いいえ。でも、もし 両親に 反対されても 東京で 勉強する つもりです。」

Yamada 'No. But even if I am objected by my parents, I intend to study in Tokyo.'

1
はんたい
反対 = opposition, resistance, antagonism, hostility, contrast, objection, dissension, reverse,
opposite, vice versa

はんたい
反対します g3 = object, oppose, resist

2
する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative = dictionary-form> of します g3 = do

3
とうきょう べんきょう
東京で 勉強 = the study in Tokyo ← で <particle which shows the place where the action takes
place.>

べんきょう
勉強します g3 = study

4
されても = even if (X) is done ~ (by someone) , even if (X) have ~ done (by someone)

[te-form] も = even if ~

されて = te-form of されます (be done by someone) which is the passive-verb of します g3 (do)

* もし = if ← It is used to emphasize '[ta-form] ら' or '[te-form] も'

りょうしん
両親に = (give ~) to parents, (receive ~) from parents, (be done ~) by parents, (make
parents (do ~)

* [dictionary-form / nai-form] つもり です = intend to do ~, don't intend to do ~

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